

Incomes and the willingness of students in Poland and Lithuania to participate in charitable activities

Rafał Nagaj
University of Szczecin
Szczecin, Poland,
wasik@wneiz.pl

Brigita Žuromskaitė
Mykolas Romeris University
Lithuania,
brigita@wp.eu

Abstract. The article studied the willingness of students in both Poland and Lithuania to participate in charitable activities, ie. the way in which they could help third parties, the frequency of participation in charity events and the reasons for why support for charities is given. The entity of the research, were first-year students studying at Faculty of Economics and Management University of Szczecin in Poland and at the Faculty of Politics and Management at the Mykolas Romeris University in Vilnius in Lithuania. The aim of the article was to evaluate the willingness of students in Poland and Lithuania to participate in charitable activities, and to examine, using statistical analysis, what the average monthly household income per capita had on their impact to participate. The analysis indicated, that from both countries surveyed the respondents were reluctant to help a third party, and if they did do it, they did it mainly as a result of recommendations by a trusted entity. Besides, it has been indicated that other factors influence the willingness to participate in charitable activities in Poland and Lithuania, and that it is not income.

Received:
September, 2015
1st Revision:
January, 2016
Accepted:
May, 2016

DOI:
10.14254/2071-
8330.2016/9-2/9

Keywords: Social Capital, Charitable Activity

JEL Classification: Z13, D64

INTRODUCTION

The importance of social factors for socio-economic development have already been emphasized in the XIX century by representatives of the German historical school of economics. They emphasized that society should not be regarded as a collection of individuals but a unified body. In addition, the economy should serve the interests of the national community. It was noted that for the development of statehood and the economy, not only material resources are important but also the mental capital and cooperation within the nation (for the good of the nation), the community and not the individual. Thanks to the articles of

James Coleman (1971) in the '70s, and later Robert Putnam (1995), Pierre Bourdieu (1986) and Francis Fukuyama (1995), the role of pro-social factors was again noticed. As pointed out by Coleman „person's actions are shaped, redirected, constrained by the social context; norms, interpersonal trust, social networks, and social organization are important in the functioning not only of the society but also of the economy” (Coleman 1998, p. S96). All these elements together create social capital. According to the methodology used by the World Bank, as part of the elements shaping the level of social capital, six sections can be identified: Groups and Networks, Trust and Solidarity, Collective Action and Cooperation, Information and Communication, Social Cohesion and Inclusion, Empowerment and Political Action (Grootaert et al. 2004, p. 5). Meanwhile, the article focuses on the analysis of one of the elements shaping the Trust and Solidarity and Collective Action and Cooperation, ie. the willingness to charity activities. The subject literature very extensively examines what encourages a person to take altruistic actions, what are the benefits of participating in charitable activities and what are the motives behind such actions (eg. Melkman et al. 2015, Ocejka et al. 2014). Unfortunately, the literature is meager about whether the tendency to altruistic activities are related to the income level of people participating in them. There is a research gap in this field. The paper tries to examine that research problem. The subjects of the research were students of business studies in Poland and Lithuania. This aim of article is the analysis of the willingness to partake in charity activities among students in Poland and Lithuania and to examine, using statistical analysis, whether the average monthly household income per capita has an effect on this. This article assumes that the willingness is at a similar level in both examined countries and that similar factors determine them. In addition, it is assumed that the average income in the household has an impact on the propensity of students to participate in charitable activities. In order to achieve the objective of the study and to verify research hypothesis, the article uses primary data obtained from the survey tool. In the empirical analysis, mainly hypothetical-deductive method was used, basic statistical methods, test of independence Chi-square and quantitative analysis techniques, ie. the survey.

1. LITERATURE REVIEW ABOUT THE NATURE OF SOCIAL CAPITAL AND THE PROPENSITY OF PEOPLE TO TAKE PART IN CHARITABLE ACTIVITIES

The essence of Social capital, is understood and presented in literature in different ways. This makes it is difficult to apply, except for the one universal definition. The most general definition of social capital is that presented by the OECD. According to it, social capital are “networks together with shared norms, values and understandings that facilitate cooperation within or among groups” (Cote and Healy, 2001, p. 41).

In the literature, there are three basic approaches to social capital, ie., presented by Pierre Bourdieu, James Coleman and Robert Putnam. According to Bourdieu „social capital is the sum of the resources, actual or virtual, that accrue to an individual or a group by virtue of possessing a durable network of more or less institutionalized relationships of mutual acquaintance and recognition” (Bourdieu and Wacquant, 1992, p. 119). He believes that social capital is not a public good and the benefits of it are not given for the whole of society but individuals who participate in specified networks. For this reason, social capital does not have to be useful, but can be also exclusionary.

A broader view of social capital was presented by James Coleman. In his approach, social capital “is not seen only as stock held by powerful elites, but notes its value for all kinds of communities, including the powerless and marginalized” (Gauntlett, 2011). According to his opinion „it is not a single entity but a variety of different entities, with two elements in common: they all consist of some aspect of social structures, and they facilitate certain actions of actors – whether persons or corporate actors – within the structure. Like other forms of capital, social capital is productive, making possible the achievement of certain ends that in

its absence would not be possible" (Coleman, 1998, p. S98). Social capital is therefore used for common cooperation and is a public good. As reported by Coleman „the public goods quality of most social capital means that it is in a fundamentally different position with respect to purposive action than are most other forms of capital. It is an important resource for individuals and may affect greatly their ability to act and their perceived quality of life. They have the capability of bringing it into being" (Coleman, 1998, p. S118).

A third approach to social capital is presented by Robert Putnam. According to it "social capital refers to features of social organization such as networks, norms, and social trust that facilitate coordination and cooperation for mutual benefit" (Putnam, 1995, p. 2). According to Putnam, social capital is the common good, and „life is easier in a community blessed with a substantial stock of social capital. In the first place, networks of civic engagement foster sturdy norms of generalized reciprocity and encourage the emergence of social trust. Such networks facilitate coordination and communication, amplify reputations" (Putnam, 1995, p. 2). As noted by Putnam, social capital gives an advantage both for the private individuals as well as whole communities, the general public. Because the units are organized into groups, individuals are more productive and bring benefits for other entities and the community. In addition, the unit belonging to the formal and informal social networks are more willing to devote their time and money in good intentions, than those who exist in social isolation (Putnam, 2008, p. 197). This means that the functioning within the social networks promotes altruism, creates the conditions for such human attitudes, including participating in various charitable events.

Of course, social capital does not always play a positive effect. However, as noted by Francis Fukuyama „despite the possibility that a society may have too much social capital, there is no doubt, it is worse to have too little" (Fukuyama, 2000, p. 8). Besides, in order to build healthy social relations amongst others, it should strengthen the ethical virtues such as: truthfulness, fulfillment of obligations and reciprocity in relations with others (Sierocińska, 2011, p. 71). Building such social relations is also supported by charity activities, which are being studied in this article.

Regardless of what approach to social capital is adopted, all definitions emphasize that it is based on, among others, the willingness to help others. A symptom of willingness to help others is to support charity organizations or undertaking charitable activities. The question then is what are the symptoms, motivations to undertake charity activities. The literature focuses on two such motivations. „One hypothesis is that donors are motivated by altruistic concern over the well-being of the recipients of charity. This hypothesis implies that recipients' well-being is a public good among other individuals who are similarly motivated (Hochman and Rodgers, 1969; Warr, 1982; Roberts, 1984) and that charitable contributions are subject to the strong neutrality results of public-goods models" (Ribar and Wilhelm, 2002, p. 426). The second approach assumes that people help others for selfish reasons, ie. willingness to reap personal pleasure from participating in charity events. As noticed by Lalin Anik, Lara Aknin, Michael Norton and Elizabeth Dunn „happier people give more and giving makes people happier, such that happiness and giving may operate in a positive feedback loop (with happier people giving more, getting happier, and giving even more)" (Anik, et.al., 2009, p. 17). Meanwhile, Vincent Jeffries et al. (2006) pointed out that many factors can influence the propensity for charity activities, altruistic attitudes. Such content might be: the existence of social institutions, relationships with family, religion, culture, gender, mode of financing charity organizations, government policy in relation to social activities. In turn, Mitchell Hoffman (2011), who studied the behavior of people during the Holocaust drew the hypothesis that altruistic actions in society increases with income. However, Ken Stern accessing the tendency of Americans to altruistic activities according to the income level of people participating in them, showed that the poor people have higher willingness to help others than the rich people. „The wealthiest Americans—those with earnings in the top 20 percent—contributed on average 1.3 percent of their income to charity. By comparison, Americans at

the base of the income pyramid—those in the bottom 20 percent—donated 3.2 percent of their income. The relative generosity of lower-income Americans is accentuated by the fact that, unlike middle-class and wealthy donors, most of them cannot take advantage of the charitable tax deduction, because they do not itemize deductions on their income-tax returns” (Stern 2013). In this article was put a thesis statement that the reason of that dependence is probably smaller exploration of rich people the needs of others, or limited contact with people in need. Because when both groups, the poor and the rich, “were exposed to a sympathy-eliciting video on child poverty, the compassion of the wealthier group began to rise, and the groups’ willingness to help others became almost identical” (Stern 2013).

2. METHODOLOGY

The analysis in the paper is based on the results of a survey concerning social capital conducted by the employees of the Department of Macroeconomics the Faculty of Economics and Management University of Szczecin¹. The survey was conducted within statutory research funded by the Ministry of Science and Higher Education, entitled Knowledge and Social Capital. Part I. Bridging type of social capital². In the research, bachelor’s degree first-year students of business studies of the Faculty of Economics and Management University of Szczecin (Poland) and of the Faculty of Politics and Management at the Mykolas Romeris University in Vilnius (Lithuania) were surveyed. The aim of the research involved employment of purposive sampling. The students taking part in this survey constituted 58.0% (n=239³) and 51.4% (n=113) of all first-year students studying at each faculty, respectively. The structure of the population by sex was as follows: 35% female and 65% male in Poland and 76% female and 24% male in Lithuania. The survey was conducted in October 2013 in Poland and on 15-23 October 2014 in Lithuania.

In the research survey, the technique of a paper questionnaire was used. The questionnaire consisted of respondent’s particulars and questions concerning social capital. In respondent’s particulars, they were requested to provide demographic characteristics. Students provided information on age, sex, marital status, family, place of origin and residence, occupational situation and income. Only information on the average monthly household income per person was an element of analysis in this paper. The questionnaire part was prepared according to the logical scheme proposed by the World Bank (Grootaert, et.al., 2004). The questionnaire consisted of 36 closed and open questions and included in its scope, social capital without any division into types (Milczarek, et.al., 2015). For the purposes of this paper, 3 closed questions⁴ were selected for the analysis.

In the article is an attempt to examine how social capital of students in Poland and Lithuania is formed, in the field of willingness to support charity organizations and to charity activities. For this purpose, statistical analysis of the amount of data in the area of willingness to charity actions among students of business studies both examined countries was carried out. Three questions from the survey were used. They concerned ways of helping third parties, the frequency of participation in charity activities during the year, the reasons why the aid for the charity organization was done. Besides the author tried to examine, does exist the dependence between the willingness to charity activities and average monthly household income per

¹ The team consist of Danuta Miłaszewicz, Prof., Rafał Nagaj, PhD, Piotr Szkudlarek, PhD, Aleksandra Milczarek, MA, Małgorzata Zakrzewska, MA.

² Survey number: 503-2000-230-342.

³ Number received questionnaires in Poland was 267, but because of incompleteness of some data (respondent’s particulars or open questions) the number of questionnaires taken into account in article was 239.

⁴ The following questions were used: How do you help to third parties? How many times over the years did your household participate in charitable activities? What prompted you to provide assistance to charitable organizations?

capita⁵. For this purpose a stochastic verification was carried out using test of independence Chi-square. The following hypotheses were assumed:

- H_0 – variables are independent,
- H_1 – variables are not independent.
- Significance level is $\alpha = 0.05$.

3. RESULTS OF THE STUDY

As part of the study, an analysis of willingness to charitable activities among Polish and Lithuanian students was conducted. The results of study were related to three aspects: how surveyed students help third parties, how often do they participate in charitable activities and what is an incentive to support charity organizations. Figure 1 shows how the surveyed students in Poland and Lithuania provide assistance to third parties.

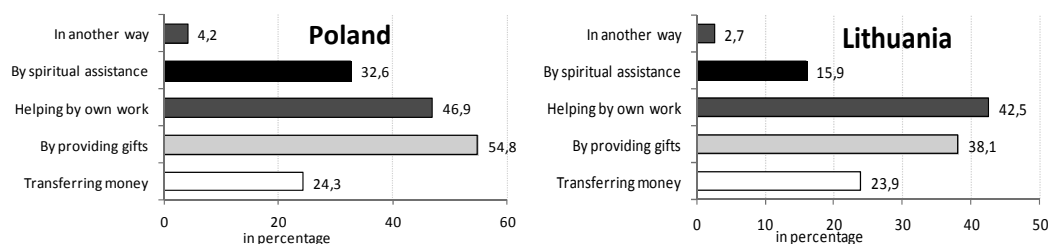


Figure 1. Way of helping to third parties by the interviewed students in Poland and Lithuania

Source: own study.

Analysis of the data indicated that the most common ways of helping others by the students in Poland and Lithuania are giving gifts and helping by their own work. However, students in Poland most often help third parties by providing gifts (54.8%), while students in Lithuania by helping by own work (42.5%). It should be also added that the respondents from Poland more often than respondents from Lithuania help others by spiritual as assistance (respectively 32.6% and 15.9%). What is interesting, in both countries the support for third parties is rarely provided by donating money (about 24%) and by other ways (4.2% in Poland and 2.7% in Lithuania).

As it turns out, the level of income does not affect the way of supporting the others. Figure 2 shows how the surveyed students in Poland and Lithuania help third parties according to the average monthly income of their households per person.

⁵ Due to a similar level of GDP per capita in both countries, despite different currencies, similar levels of income have been taken into account in the analysis.

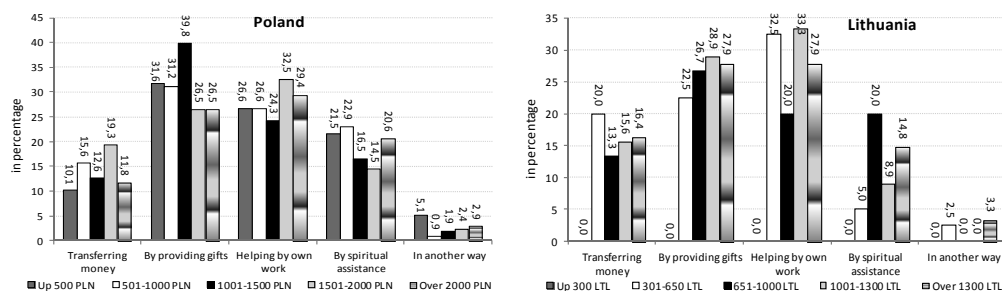


Figure 2. Way of helping to third parties by the interviewed students in Poland and Lithuania by average monthly household income per capita

Source: own study.

Analysis of the data indicated that it is difficult to notice any significant correlation between the average monthly income per capita of the student's household and the way of helping third parties. This applies both to respondents in Poland and Lithuania. Among those students from Poland surveyed it can be seen that people with an income at an average level, ie. 1001-1500 PLN, decide to give support for others by providing gifts. In addition, people who come from wealthier families declared their willingness to support other people by helping them through their own work. For all other forms of support there are no correlations with household income per person. Meanwhile, among students in Lithuania the only noticeable regularity is that the higher the income, the greater is the tendency to support other people by providing gifts. For all other forms of support for third parties, there are no correlations with average monthly household income per capita. General lack of dependence between the way of helping third parties by the interviewed students in Poland and Lithuania and average monthly household income per capita was also confirmed by stochastic analysis Chi-square test, where it was assumed that:

- H_0 - variables are independent,
- H_1 – variables are not independent,
- the significance level $\alpha = 0.05$.

Statistical analysis by test of independence for students in Poland indicated that the Chi-square statistic was 12.95. If critical value for 16 degrees of freedom is 26.296, so there was no basis to reject the null hypothesis that the variables are independent. It follows that in Poland there is no stochastic dependence between offering support to third parties and the average household income per person. So we can say with 95% confidence, that the level of income does not affect the form of support for third parties in Poland. Conducting the independent analysis of the Chi-square test between the studied variables, similar findings were obtained for students in Lithuania. The value of Chi-square statistic was 6.73 what at degrees of freedom amounting to 16, a significance level of 0.05 and critical value equal to 26.296 means there is no ground to reject the null hypothesis of independence of variables. So also with a 95% certainty, we can say that the average income does not affect the form of support for third parties by surveyed students in Lithuania.

The second area of study was the frequency of participation in charitable activities by respondent's household (Figure 3).

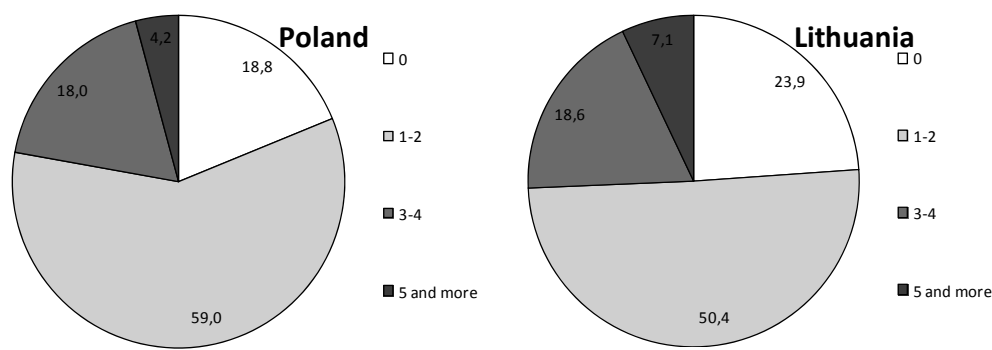


Figure 3. The number of times, the surveyed students' households participated during the year in charitable activities
Source: own study.

It was found that the surveyed students' households rarely participated in charitable activities. During the last year, third parties were not at all supported (18.8% in Poland and 23.9% in Lithuania) or it was done only once or twice (59% in Poland and 50.4% in Lithuania). It should be noted that despite the rare involvement of families of respondents in charitable activities, slightly more active were Lithuanians than the Poles (at least three times a year took part in the charity actions respectively 25.7% and 22.2% of all respondents).

By contrast, figure 4 shows what is the dependence between frequency of participation in charitable activities and average monthly household income per capita.

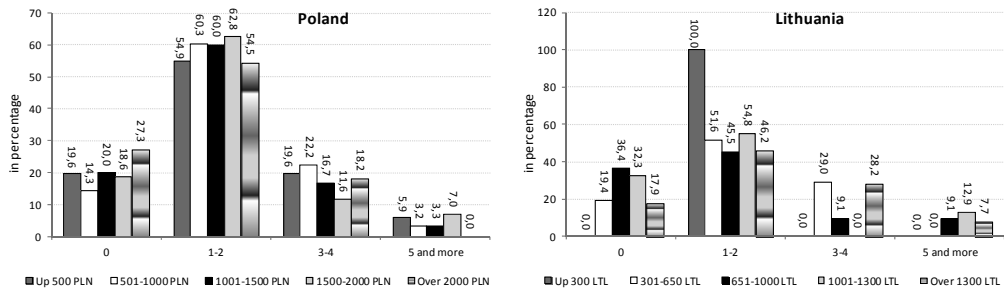


Figure 4. The number of times, the surveyed students' households participated during the year in charitable activities
in relation to the average monthly household income per capita
Source: own study.

Average monthly household income per capita does not affect the number of charity actions, in which respondents participate, both in Poland and Lithuania. Regardless of income level in respondent's family, usually they only once or twice declared a participation in charitable activities. The lack of dependence between frequency of participation in charitable activities and average monthly household income per capita in

Poland and Lithuania was also confirmed by stochastic analysis Chi-square test. Making statistical verification, the following assumptions were taken:

- H_0 - variables are independent,
- H_1 – variables are not independent,
- the significance level $\alpha = 0.05$.

Independent analysis indicated that there is no ground to reject the null hypothesis that there is no stochastic dependence between frequency of participation in charitable activities and the average household income per person. This applies both to respondents in Poland and Lithuania. For Poland Chi-square statistic was 6.00. At the critical value of 21.026 (12 degrees of freedom and significance level of 0.05) indicated that with 95% certainty we can say that average monthly household income per person does not affect frequency of participation in charitable activities in Poland. The studied statistic was 19.63 in Lithuania, which also means that we can not reject the hypothesis that the variables are independent. It was found that there is no stochastic dependency between the frequency of participation in charitable activities and the average income in the respondent's household in Lithuania.

The final area examined in the analysis carried out in the article was an assessment what do respondents do to encourage support for charity organizations (Figure 5).

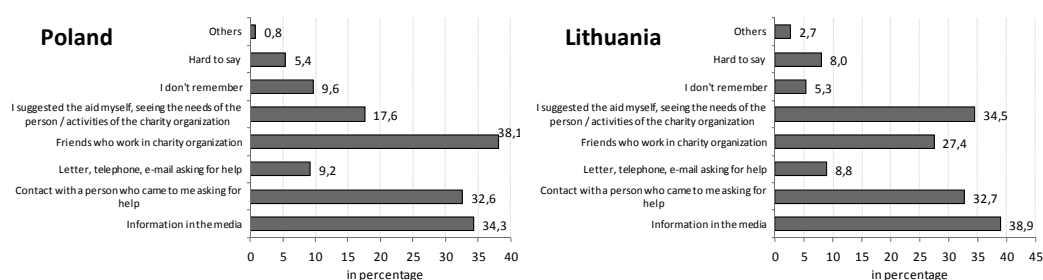


Figure 5. The reasons for encouraging the surveyed students to provide assistance to charity organization
Source: own study.

Analysis of the data indicated that amongst students in Poland and Lithuania, similar reasons exist for encouraging them to provide assistance to charity organizations, but their rank is different in each country. In Poland, the primary motivating factors are friends who work in the charity organization (38.1% of respondents), information in the media (34.3%) and contact with a person who came forward asking for support. (32.6%). Slightly less important is own initiative (17.6%), and receiving information about such needs by letter or email (9.2). Meanwhile, in Lithuania the most important factor persuading the surveyed students to provide assistance to charity organization is information in the media (38.9% of respondents said so). Also playing an important role is, own initiative (34.5%) and contact with a person who came forward asking for support (32.7%). These results indicate that first of all, recommendations from someone trustworthy encourages support for charity organizations both in Poland and Lithuania.

In contrast, Figure 6 tries to present the view, is income level an important factor in the motivating support for charity organizations by the respondents.

Analysis indicated that income level has an negligible affect on encouraging support for charity organizations in Poland. It is worth noting that the higher the income of respondents, the greatest factor for the willingness to participate in charitable activities is having friends involved working for charity organizations

and also a request for assistance by letter or email. Meanwhile contact with a person who came forward with a request for support is more important to poorer students. For all other reasons encouraging the surveyed students to provide assistance to charity organizations, there has been the lack of dependence on income. These conclusions were confirmed by statistical analysis Chi-square test. Assuming that:

- H_0 - variables are independent,
- H_1 - variables are not independent,
- the significance level is $\alpha = 0.05$.

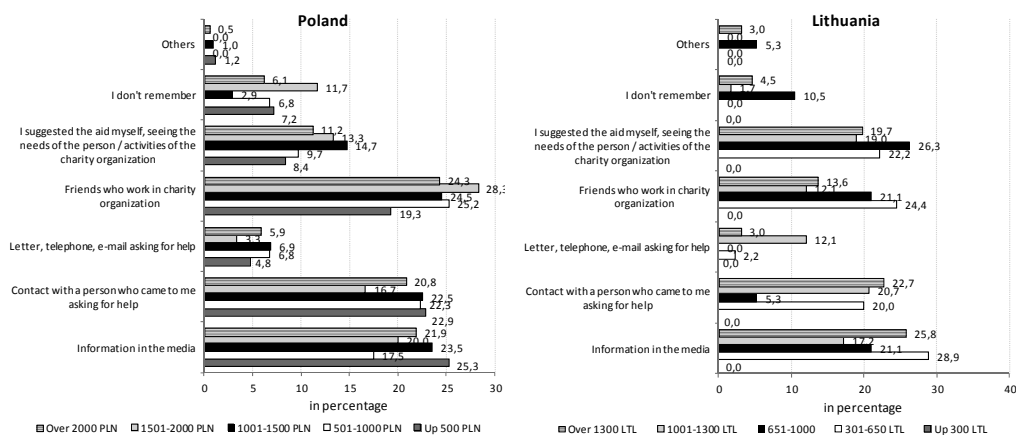


Figure 6. The reasons for encouraging the surveyed students to provide assistance to charity organization from the point of view of average monthly household income per capita

Source: own study.

Chi-square statistic is 17.02 for Poland, and 24.14 for Lithuania. The values of Chi-square statistics for both surveyed countries are lower than the critical value of 36,415 (at 24 degrees of freedom and significance level of 0.05). For this reason, it can be stated that there is no stochastic dependence between studied variables in Poland and Lithuania. We can therefore say with a 95% certainty, that the average monthly household income per person does not affect the reasons for supporting charity organizations in Poland and Lithuania.

CONCLUSIONS

The article studied the important subject concerning the level of participation in charitable activities amongst students studying economics in Poland and Lithuania. The literature indicated that social capital plays an increasingly important role both for social cohesion and socio-economic development. One of the elements determining its level are altruistic attitudes in society, which a manifestation is participating in charitable activities. The analysis conducted in the article pointed out that students and their families in Poland and Lithuania usually seldom participate in charitable activities. Moreover, the primary way of giving help to third parties was the donation of gifts and helping by doing their own work. It should be noted that from Poland respondents are more willing to give help to third parties than their counterparts from

Lithuania. It is worth noting that in both countries surveyed, people mostly help because of a recommendation. In Poland, the primary motivating factors to help others are the friends involved in charity work or information in the media, while in Lithuania it is information in the media. These results indicate that the main factor that encourages students in Poland and Lithuania to support charity organizations is a recommendation by someone trustworthy.

The results of this study correspond with the results of a study carried out by the Charities Aid Foundation (2014), according to which people in Poland and Lithuania rarely provide charitable aid and occupy one of the last places among the surveyed countries - Poland took 115 place, and Lithuania 119 place among 135 surveyed countries. According to data for 2014, on average 22% of Poles and 21% of Lithuanians support the charity, that is helping a stranger, donating money or volunteering time (Charities Aid Foundation, 2014, p. 31-32). Similar conclusions were contributed by the European Social Survey of 2012, according to which the percentage of the population who feel people in the immediate area that help others is far below the European average. This percentage in Poland was 8.4%, in Lithuania 6.3% and the average among the surveyed countries was 12.0% (European Social Survey, 2012).

Literature analysis also pointed out that many factors determine inclinations to help third parties. The most frequent donors are motivated by altruistic concern over the well-being of the recipients of the charity or the desire to reap personal satisfaction from participating in charity events. In turn, Hoffman introduced the hypothesis that income growth is accompanied by an increase in altruistic activities in society. Stern pointed out, however, that wealthy people spend a smaller portion of their income to help others than poor people. For this reason, the paper attempts to examine whether the level of household income has an impact on the tendency to participate in charitable activities. Verification of this research hypothesis using test of independence Chi-square indicated that there is no stochastic dependence here. Moreover, statistical analysis indicated that the level of the average household income per person does not affect both the way of helping third parties, the frequency of participation in charitable activities, as well as the reasons causing willingness to provide assistance to charity organizations. These findings have been obtained both for Poland and Lithuania. However, the topic is new, so undoubtedly there is a need for further in-depth research in this area. The author of this short study hopes that this will be only the start of future investigations into this subject.

REFERENCES

- Anik, L., Aknin, L.B., Norton, M.I., Dunn, E.W. (2009), *Feeling Good about Giving: The Benefits (and Costs) of Self-Interested Charitable Behavior*, "Working Paper", No. 10-012, Harvard Business School. Available at: <http://www.hbs.edu/faculty/Publication%20Files/10-012.pdf> (referred 10/05/2015).
- Bourdieu, P. (1986), *The Forms of Capital*. In: Richardson, J. G. (ed.), *Handbook of Theory and Research for the Sociology of Education*, Greenwood, New York.
- Bourdieu, P., Wacquant, L.J.D. (1992), *An Invitation to Reflexive Sociology*, University of Chicago Press, Chicago.
- Charities Aid Foundation (2014), *World Giving Index 2014: A global view of giving trends*, Available at: https://www.cafonline.org/docs/default-source/about-us-publications/caf_wgi2014_report_1555awebfinal.pdf (referred 16/07/2015).
- Coleman, J. (1971), *Resources for Social Change: Race in the United States*, John Wiley, New York.
- Coleman, J. (1998), *Social Capital in the Creation of Human Capital*, American Journal of Sociology, Vol. 94 (supplement), pp. S95-S120.
- Cote, S., Healy, T. (2001), *The Well-being of Nations. The role of human and social capital*, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Paris.

- European Social Survey (2012), Available at: <http://nesstar.ess.nsd.uib.no/webview/> (referred 16/07/2015).
- Fukuyama, F. (1995), *Trust: The Social Virtues and the Creation of Prosperity*, Free Press, New York.
- Fukuyama, F. (2000), *Social Capital and Civil Society*, "IMF Working Paper", No. WP/00/74. Available at: <http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/wp/2000/wp0074.pdf> (referred 02/07/2015).
- Gauntlett, D. (2011), *Making is Connecting*, The social meaning of creativity, from DIY and knitting to YouTube and Web 2.0. Cambridge: Polity Press. Available at: <http://www.makingisconnecting.org/gauntlett2011-extract-sc.pdf>, (referred 30/06/2015).
- Grootaert, Ch., Narayan, D., Jones, V.N., Woolcock, M. (2004), *Measuring Social Capital: An Integrated Questionnaire*, World Bank Working Paper No. 18, The World Bank, Washington. Available at: <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/15033/281100PAPER0Measuring0social0capital.pdf?sequence=1> (referred 25/06/2015).
- Jeffries, V., Johnson, B.V., Nichols, L.T., Oliner, S.P., Tiryakian, E., Weinstein, J. (2006), *Altruism and Social Solidarity: Envisioning a Field of Specialization*, "The American Sociologist", Vol. 37, No. 3, pp. 67-83.
- Hochman, H.M., Rodgers, J.D. (1969), *Pareto Optimal Redistribution*, "The American Economic Review", Vol. 59, No. 4, pt. 1, pp. 542-557.
- Hoffman, M. (2011), *Does Higher Income Make You More Altruistic? Evidence from the Holocaust*, "The Review of Economics and Statistics", Vol. 93, No. 3, pp. 876-887.
- Stern, K. (2013), *Why the Rich Don't Give to Charity*, "The Atlantic", No. 4. Available at: <http://www.theatlantic.com/magazine/archive/2013/04/why-the-rich-dont-give/309254/> (referred 10/04/2016).
- Melkman, E., Mor-Salwo, Y., Mangold, K., Zeller, M., Benbenishty, R. (2015), *Care leavers as helpers: Motivations for and benefits of helping others*, "Children and Youth Services Review", No. 54, pp. 41-48.
- Milczarek, A., Miłaszewicz, D., Nagaj, R., Szkudlarek, P., Zakrzewska, M. (2015), *Social Networks as a Determinant of the Socialisation of human Capital*, "Human Resources Management & Ergonomics", No. 2, in print.
- Oceja, L.V., Heerdink, M.W., Stocks, E.L., Ambrona, T., Lopez-Perez, B., Salgado, S. (2014), *Empathy, Awareness of Others, and Action: How Feeling Empathy for One-Among-Others Motivates Helping the Others*, "Basic and Applied Social Psychology", No. 36, pp. 111-124.
- Putnam, R.D. (1995), *Bowling Alone: America's Declining Social Capital*, "Journal of Democracy", Vol. 6, No 1, pp. 65-78. 6(1), <http://archive.realtor.org/sites/default/files/BowlingAlone.pdf> [02.07.2015].
- Putnam, R.D. (2008), *Bowling Alone: America's Declining Social Capital*, Wydawnictwa Akademickie i Profesjonalne, Warszawa.
- Ribar, D.C., Wilhelm, M.O. (2002), *Altruistic and Joy-of-Giving Motivations in Charitable Behavior*, "Journal of Political Economy", Vol. 110, No. 2, pp. 425-457.
- Roberts, R.D. (1984), *A Positive Model of Private Charity and Public Transfers*, "Journal of Political Economy", Vol. 92, No. 1, pp. 136-148.
- Sierocińska, K. (2011), *Social capital. Define, measure, types*, "Economic Studies", No 1 (LXVIII), pp. 69-86.
- Warr, P.G. (1982), *Pareto Optimal Redistribution and Private Charity*, "Journal of Public Economics", Vol. 19, No. 1, pp. 131-138.

Annex

Exact wording of the questions contained in the questionnaire used in the article:

How do you help to third parties? *(possibility to indicate a few answers)*

- transferring money
- by providing gifts
- helping by own work
- by spiritual assistance
- in another way, (how?):
- not applicable

How many times during last year, your household was involved in charity activities?

- 0
- 1 – 2
- 3 – 4
- 5 and more

What motivated you to provide the aid for a charity organization? *(possibility to indicate a few answers)*

- information in the media (radio, TV, Internet)
- contact with a person who came to me asking for help (in the city, to home)
- letter, telephone, ask for help by e-mail
- friends who work in charity organization
- I suggested the aid myself, seeing the needs of the person/activities of the charity organization
- I don't remember
- Hard to say
- not applicable
- others, (please specify):

– What does discourage to help others (to grant aid)?

- incomplete (only partially) the use of transferred funds for charity purposes
- Lack of gratitude from the people who receive the aid brak wdzięczności osób, którym się pomaga
- Lack of public support for charity activities brak społecznego uznania dla działań pomocowych
- inequitable distribution of transferred wealth and resources
- Corruption in public institutions
- others, (please specify):